

## THE DAILY JOURNAL

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 15, 1892.

WASHINGTON OFFICE—513 Fourteenth st.

Telephone Calls.

Business Office—2381 Editorial Rooms—242

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY BY MAIL.

Daily only, one month.....\$ 70

Daily only, three months.....2 00

Daily only, one year.....10 00

Daily, including Sunday, one year.....12 00

Sundays only, one year.....6 00

When furnished by agents.

Daily per week, by carrier.....15 cts

Daily per week, by mail.....5 cts

Sundays only, one year.....6 00

Yearly.....\$1.00

Subscriptions with any of our numerous agents, or send

subscriptions to the

JOURNAL NEWSPAPER COMPANY,

INDIANAPOLIS, IN.

Persons sending the Journal through the mails in

the United States should put on each copy a

ONE-CENT postage stamp, on a twelve or sixteen-

page paper a TWO-CENT postage stamp. Foreign post-

age is usually double these rates.

All communications intended for publication in

this paper must, in order to receive attention, be ac-

companied by the name and address of the writer.

THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL

Can be found at the following places:

PARIS—American Exchange in Paris, 30 Boulevard

des Capucines.

NEW YORK—Gibbs House and Windsor Hotel.

PHILADELPHIA—A. F. Kemble, 3735 Lancaster

avenue.

CHICAGO—Palmer House.

CINCINNATI—J. H. Hawley &amp; Co., 154 Vine street.

LOUISVILLE—C. T. Deering, northwest corner of

Third and Jefferson streets.

ST. LOUIS—Union News Company, Union Depot.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Biggs House and Ebbitt

House.

This is a campaign of facts against as-

sumptions, and the Republicans have

the facts.

The entire Republican party will bolt

the ticket nominated at Minneapolis—

swallow it whole.

The McKinley law is just eighteen

months old, and, as its author says, "it

is doing its own talking."

Lost: The Democratic issue of "a

billion-dollar Congress." The Demo-

cracy is learning that this is a billion-

dollar Nation.

There was a time when the Repub-

licans preferred Hill as the Democratic

candidate, but they will be quite as well

pleased now with Mr. Cleveland.

Will the Democratic convention next

week give Henry Watterson the hour he

craves in which to warn it of the disas-

ter which impends with Mr. Cleveland?

The New York World, desirous of

saying the most dreadful thing possible

of President Harrison, declares that "he

signed the present tariff law." Well, he

did, for a fact.

Such men as Henry Watterson, Sena-

tor Gorman and Governor Flower con-

cede that the Republican ticket is a

strong one. The Democrats who do not

are of the 749 order.

The Hon. William McKinley still

has the courage of his convictions. He

knew his tariff bill was a good thing

when he formulated it, and now he has

the facts to prove it.

Referring to the Democratic de-

mand for "free raw material" Governor

McKinley says: "Why, we never had

anything but raw material in the good

old Democratic days."

An invitation has been extended to

President Harrison to visit Pittsburgh on

the Fourth of July. Should he accept

he can perhaps be persuaded to extend

his trip as far as Indianapolis.

GOVERNOR MCKINLEY made a rattling

good speech at Chicago, Monday night.

It fairly bristled with good points, well

put. There is no mistaking the quality

of his Republicanism. It is all wool and

a yard wide.

The speech made by Governor McK-

inley at Chicago was as good a "key-

note" as Republicans could wish. If

Democrats insist upon making the tariff

the chief issue they will find themselves

met more than half way.

The London Star declares that the

sympathies of all free-traders and lib-

erals should be with the champion of re-

form, Grover Cleveland." In England,

as the foe of American industries, Mr.

Cleveland would have a walk-over.

There was no lynching, after all, at

Guthrie, O. T. This is a little hard

on the able editors who made haste to say

that the new Territory was no better

than the old South in its treatment of

negroes and to moralize on the impos-

sibility of regulating the lawless negro

by law. Oklahoma, with all its negro

population, is a degree more civilized

than Mississippi.

JERRY SIMPSON has been renomi-

nated by acclamation by the People's party

of the Seventh congressional district of

Kansas. The dispatch does not say how

his campaign will be conducted this

year—whether he will take the stump

in his ten-dollars-a-pair imported silk

stockings, or will again try to fool the

"country folk" by displaying his naked

corns and bunions.

No plan of campaign has yet been

outlined, but the orators of the party

will be in demand, and the best of them

will doubtless visit Indiana sooner or

later. Among the rest McKinley must

be secured, and Depew, and Sherman,

and Wolcott will be welcomed, too, if they

come to assist in the Indiana victory.

President Harrison will make at least

one trip to his old home before Novem-

ber.

Every merchant in this city and

every other American city is taxed,

every man who peddles goods in the

city is required to take out a license,

thereby contributing to the support of

the government. Yet free-traders de-

mand that foreigners, who contribute

nothing to the support of the govern-

ment in any manner, shall be permitted

to come into our markets and undersell

home producers and drive home indus-

tries out of business.

SENATOR PEPPER, in his speech upon

his crazy proposition to establish a bu-

reau of government loans, devoted con-

siderable time to denouncing the curse

of usury, which, he said, was destroying the country. "The Republic would go down," he said, "unless the people were saved, and there was no way of saving them except by destroying the great evil of usury." By usury Senator Pepper means interest on money. His theory is that money should be made so cheap and interest so low that every man could become a borrower and the American people a nation of debtors. This is his idea of national salvation. But Mr. Pepper is mistaken in saying that the only way to save the people is by abolishing usury. There is a very easy way of avoiding the clutches of the usurer, and that is by not borrowing.

## FROM A BUSINESS POINT OF VIEW.

A few weeks ago the Sentinel published an interview with Congressman Bynum, in which he said: "The Republican party has always commanded the support of the conservative business interests of this country. This element is more powerful to-day than ever before in our history. Great commercial interests have grown up within the last few years, involving the investment of millions of dollars, the operators of which care nothing for politics so that they can be assured of a stable and honest administration of affairs."

Every word of this is true, and, coming from a political opponent and pronounced partisan, it carries special weight. We may be sure Mr. Bynum would not have said it if the evidence had not been overwhelmingly that way.

Why is it that the Republican party has always commanded the support of the conservative business interests of the country? Because it has always been true to them, and because they feel it always will be. Business men do not watch the course of parties and politics with a view of getting office or of seeing who does get office. They care nothing about this except as it affects the question of good government. They are only interested, as Mr. Bynum says, in "a stable and honest administration of affairs," in the maintenance of sound financial principles and in the establishment of an economic and commercial policy that will create confidence among the people and contribute to the prosperity of the country. This has always been the position of the Republican party, and for that reason it has always commanded the support of the conservative business interests of the country.

The renomination of President Harrison is the strongest possible assurance that the Republican party still maintains this position. The President is himself the embodiment of sound and conservative principles in regard to currency, finance and trade. He is known as a pre-eminently safe man. There is not a business man in the entire country who has not perfect confidence in the President's level-headedness and the soundness of his financial views. They know exactly where he stands and where he would be found in the event of an attempt to force any dangerous or disturbing financial legislation on the country. They feel that in his hands the business interests of the country are as safe as are the public credit and the national honor at home and abroad.

This feeling among business men is a very important factor in President Harrison's strength. It made itself felt potentially in bringing about his nomination, and it will count very largely in the election. There are hundreds of thousands of business men in the country who do not wear any party label and who look at politics from a business and patriotic standpoint. They hold the balance of power in nearly all the States. Partisans and professional politicians vote with their respective parties, and their course can be calculated in advance. It is the quiet, conservative business element who do their own thinking and who do not talk much that turns the scale. President Harrison is very strong with that class, and the Journal predicts that he will get a surprisingly large vote from that quarter.

## "GIVE US FACTS."

A reader of the Journal in Ashboro writes as follows:

We have a few of the People's party here who are continually claiming that the protective tariff is benefiting the wealthy to the injury of the producer and laborer. Will you kindly give the names of some of the very wealthy and the sources of their wealth?

If the Journal's Ashboro friend hopes to silence the class of persons to whom he refers by hurling facts at them it would not be worth the space to furnish them, since facts have no more effect upon them than a six-gun battery would have upon a fog bank or a battalion of ghosts. There may be sincere inquirers with whom a few facts on this point may help.

First—None of the very wealthy of this country, except those embraced in the Standard Oil Company, have made their wealth in manufacturing. The Astors, the wealthiest men in the country, have made their millions by holding real estate in New York city for three generations. The Vanderbilts, who are next in the list, gained their wealth through the control of the railroad system known as the New York Central nearly from its inception until the present time. In both cases their millions are due to an appreciation of property incident to the growth of New York and the country. Jay Gould, Russell Sage, Huntington and several others have achieved their wealth by railroad manipulations and the control of the stock market. Tens of thousands have contributed to the fortunes of these men by dabbling in stock speculation against them. Several men, like John I. Blair of New Jersey, the Ames of Massachusetts, and the millionaires of the Pacific railroads have made their millions in the construction, consolidation and manipulation of railroads and railroad systems. In fact, a large proportion of the larger fortunes in this country are the result of successful ventures in railroads and stocks. Years ago, when the Bessemer steel processes were first introduced, considerable fortunes were realized by a few men, but they have added more to them in recent years by railroad and stock speculations.

Second—Massachusetts is a manufacturing State. During the years 1888, 1889 and 1890, the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics collected all the statistics respecting the capital, earnings and expenditures of the manufactures of that

State. The presentation is the most elaborate work of the kind ever made public. The result shows that, after making allowance for the keeping up of machinery and the cost of selling their goods, the net profit on all the capital invested in manufacturing was 4.83 per cent. All statistics collected from manufacturing show that the profits do not exceed 8 per cent, and are falling off year by year because of the decline in prices and the sharp competition.

Third—As to the interests of labor, let us take the testimony of Edward Atkinson, of Boston, a free-trader, in an article relating to immigration in the Forum of May, 1892, as follows:

There has been, during the twenty-seven years since 1865, subject to temporary fluctuations, a steady advance in the rates of wages, a steady reduction of the cost of labor per unit of product and a corresponding reduction in the price of goods of almost every kind to the consumer. . . . There has never been a period in the history of this or any other country when the general range of wages was as high as it is now, or the price of goods relatively to the wages as low as they are to-day, nor a period when a workman, in the strict sense of the word, has so fully secured to his own use and enjoyment such a steadily and progressively increasing proportion of a constantly increasing product.

## NEW IDEA IN POLITICAL ECONOMY.

A Washington special to the Chicago Herald says the McKinley bill "continues to paralyze our import trade in spite of the large export of breadstuffs which are demanded in Europe by the failure of foreign crops." An attempt is made to prove this assertion by citing figures which show that the imports into the United States for ten months ending April 30, 1890, were \$643,730,702, while those for ten months ending April 30, 1892, were \$686,687,750. This shows an apparent increase of nearly \$43,000,000, but it is insisted that, in proportion to the population of the country, it shows an actual loss in business.

It is a new idea in political economy that the prosperity of a country is measured by its imports, and that a falling off in these indicates a paralysis of trade, especially when exports are largely increased. It has been supposed heretofore that the larger the balance of trade in favor of the country—that is, the greater the excess of exports over imports—the better for the country, but this able financier holds a different view.

We do not think the American people will trouble themselves over any "paralysis of our import trade" caused by the McKinley bill as long as our exports continue to increase. Whatever falling off in our imports may occur, and there has been none yet, will simply represent the increased consumption of American products and the increased prosperity of American manufactures. The country can stand a good deal of that kind of paralysis.

The New York World has dropped back to its old vocation of misrepresentation. It begins an editorial headed "Indiana" with the wonderful statement that the President's renomination is received in various parts of Indiana with coldness, and after a few paragraphs, makes the following statement:

Last spring, in the local elections, the Democrats retained their lead and carried the President's own city and ward by handsome majorities. The Republicans are well satisfied with the general results of the spring elections. As for the President's ward and city, there was no election in either last spring, and at any other election the Democrats have not carried the original ward in which the President lived. But it is a campaign in which misrepresentation is the only hold of the Democracy.

The value of the foreign-made cotton, wool, silk, iron, glass, earthenware goods and chemicals brought into this country in 1890 was \$231,601,026, against \$191,323,445 in 1891—a falling off of \$40,278,581. That is, the McKinley law has caused that amount of American-made goods to be substituted for foreign-made. "That is good for the manufacturer," says the free-trader, "but what about the farmer?" This about him: Every worker in an American factory consumes \$90 worth of the products of the American farmer in a year, while a similar worker in a foreign factory consumes but \$4.43 worth. It is, therefore, a great gain to the American farmer to have \$40,000,000 worth of manufactures produced at home that previously had been made in Europe.

OVER fifty years ago the members of the Tippecanoe Club voted for William Henry Harrison and now endorse the renomination of Benjamin Harrison as a preliminary to discharging a duty to their country for, as they say, with patios, perhaps the last time. This active patriotism and interest in public affairs displayed by men who might, without blame, rest quietly upon their deeds that are done should be a lesson and inspiration to young men, who inherit the responsibilities that the fathers lay down at last. The time never comes to the true lover of his country when he feels that he can rightfully neglect to do his part, however small, toward securing its welfare.

HON. CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW says that in 1889 Senator Conkling believed and said that the defeat of General Grant for the nomination meant the death of the party in New York, yet Garfield carried the State. "Then, as now," says Mr. Depew, "the young men were for the ticket. They knew nothing about the wire-pullings, the manipulations and the scheming. They simply organized Garfield clubs and created such a hurrah that the old machinists said, 'We have got to get in the bandwagon or it will get so far ahead that we can't catch up.' Who ever has the young men and the business men can carry New York and the country, and Harrison has them."

HON. JOHN M. THURSTON, of Nebraska, who was one of the disappointed at Minneapolis, delivered a speech at the Chicago ratification meeting, Monday night, in which he pledged his best efforts for the election of Harrison and Reid. "There were those," he said, "who prophesied that out of the intensity of personal preference and desire would come disaster and defeat to the Republican cause. Let not your hearts be troubled. There is no ven-

detta within the Republican party. There will be no half-breeds in the campaign of 1892."

The Journal has received a note from Hon. R. W. Thompson, of Terre Haute, enclosing a telegram from the President which was addressed to Colonel Thompson, at Minneapolis, but which he did not receive in time to make it known to the Indiana delegation before it separated. He therefore requests its publication in the Journal. The telegram expresses the President's "sincere thanks and appreciation to you and to the delegation and to all Indiana friends."

REPRESENTATIVE JOHNSTONE, of South Carolina, says: "If there should be a force bill there would be no South. Therefore we hold that it is the duty of every man to bring about such an outcome at Chicago as will be the best and least likely to result in Mr. Harrison's pet measure being put upon us." This is an admission from a Democrat that a national election law and honest elections would put an end to the solid South and to all hope of Democratic success.

TIN-PLATES are as cheap in this country now as they were two or three years ago, the 1.2 cent additional duty being paid by the foreign tin-plate monopoly. Nevertheless, so devoted is the Democratic House to the interests of foreign manufacturers that they propose to put tin-plates on the free list, which would crush the growing tin-plate industry in this country and give the British monopoly control of the market, enabling it to make the price, as it has in the past.

WHEN a man quotes poetry in a speech at a national convention he runs the risk of having it badly mangled in transmission by telegraph. The wires are so overloaded that the feet of the lines are apt to get tangled and the rhymes drop by the wayside. This was the fate of the stanzas with which Mr. J. Sloat Fassett, temporary chairman of the Minneapolis convention, closed his address to that body last week.

Probably no two papers had them alike next morning, the corrections having been made according to editorial memory and not by comparison with the original. Every editor who reads the original in his youth or on Friday afternoons recited nice little moral verses selected by his mamma or his teacher vaguely recalled those lines, but accurate verbal memories are rare, and the amendments and corrections were varied accordingly. As frequently as those verses and others by the same poet appear in juvenile and philanthropic literature, they are not found in "Bartlett," or "Allibone," or any standard dictionary of quotations, nor is the name of their author, Gerald Massey, given in those works; and yet Massey is a voluminous writer, and much quoted by people who care more for good moral sentiment than poetic thought. But even those persons, as before remarked, should beware of sending their favorite stanzas by wire, for when a moral sentiment does get mixed it is as likely to come out immoral as anything else. That the meaning of Fassett's lines was fairly clear when presented to the public was due rather to the conscientious efforts of well-read editors than to any other cause.

REV. VAN CLEVE, of Harrison county, says his recent brutal whipping by white-cappers was the result of his plain preaching. Here is his statement:

I felt it my duty to reprove sin in all its forms, and therefore preached against liquor drinking, card-playing and bad conduct in the church district and all other indecencies of life. I have had to reprove ill-behaved persons from the pulpit. These things made me unpopular with the white-cappers. I was feeling in the church for several months and trying to drive me out of the pastorate of the Holy Trinity church.

Anonymous letters have been sent me threatening the same and other punishment, but I went fearlessly forward in the discharge of my duty. I have been in the hands of the minister of Christ's gospel. They have kept their threats as my condition shows.

They came to my home at 1 o'clock Saturday morning, battered down the door with a fence rail and a railroad tie, and seized and dragged me out, leaving me in a pool of blood.

There were twelve men against one, and they beat me cruelly with bloody fists. When my assistants saw the meaning of the assault, they knocked about and threatened with further violence, and is now prostrated as a result. I know the names for whose arrest I have written, and I recognized all of them. Four of the twelve men were so disgraced that I did not recognize them. I will prosecute those arrested to the limit of the law.

Mr. Van Cleve talks like a brave and honest man, and the Journal repeats the hope that he will prosecute the rascals now under arrest to the bitter end. In that work he is entitled to the support of every law-abiding citizen of Harrison county.

NONE of the war history which is now being published is more valuable for the future and interesting to the reader of to-day than the incidents of campaigns written by men who write their recollections as they would relate them. Many of these stories are getting into print of late. Mr. W. H. Tucker, of this city, who takes a deep interest in veteran matters, has just printed for the use of his regiment, the famous Fourteenth Wisconsin, the achievements of that command in a campaign in 1864, during which the regiment marched over Missouri and a part of Arkansas, and got back to Nashville in time to take a hand there in the "round-up."

A BAD twist was given to Hon. Clem Stedebaker's congratulatory dispatch to the President, as published in the Journal on Saturday. The dispatch as sent to the President read: "A great wave of satisfaction goes over the land as the electric current tells of your renomination." To call it a "wall" of satisfaction was slightly ambiguous.

MR. TALMAGE and a balloon will be the chief attractions at Peru on the Fourth. Rather more quantity than variety in that arrangement.

WARNER MILLER'S Opinion. Chicago, June 15, 1892. "There will be no knives wielded in New York on election day," said Warner Miller at the Auditorium Hotel to-day. "The Republican party will support Harrison joyfully and enthusiastically. I have been in too many political battles to cherish any resentment against the nominee, and I never need a political knife in my life and never will. I supported Mr. Blaine because it was my best judgment that he would be the strongest man, particularly in the upper counties in New York. I decided to support Mr. Blaine only after I had received numerous dispatches from those sections, requesting me to vote for him. But now I have seen the result of his election, and there are no factions and there will be none. I believe Mr. Harrison is stronger in New York to-day than he was in 1888. I will support the ticket. He fights hard for his candidate, but if he is defeated he always supports the ticket."

Magnum Opus. Want Cleveland.

New York Evening Post.

Not to nominate Mr. Cleveland is to advertise to all thinking and reflecting persons that he is too good for the party, and that they say you pay him to do this and give their support to Mr. Harrison, even though they like him not overmuch.

## MCKINLEY ON PROTECTION

A Succinct and Effective Presentation of the Party's Leading Doctrine.

Arguments and Conclusions That Cannot Be Rebutted by the Enemy—The Glorious Achievements of the Party of Progress.

Chicago Republicans ratified the Minneapolis nominations on Monday night. Gov. McKinley was the principal speaker. After warmly eulogizing President Harrison, he said:

Now, if protective tariffs are such a burden upon the American people, there should be some way of ascertaining it. But it is a burden! Has it increased our State debt? They have been diminished over 15 per cent. in the last ten years. Have protective tariffs increased our national debt? It has been diminished so that two-thirds of the great national debt has been paid off under the revenues gathered into the treasury by the protective tariff. But, but, but, they say, "your protective tariff keeps us out of a foreign market." If there is anything that the Democratic heart delights to speak of, it is something foreign, and it is something abroad. I don't know how you feel about it, but for me and mine there is no place like home. Protective tariffs keep us out of the foreign market. Now the tariff law has been in operation eighteen months, and in the last twelve months we have sent more American products abroad than we have sent abroad in any twelve months since the beginning of the federal government.

They call the Fifty-first Congress a billion-dollar Congress. Why, it is a billion-dollar Congress, for under the legislation of the Fifty-first Congress our domestic products have been sold for \$1,000,000,000 more than they were sold for under the tariff law of 1890. That is, we have sold \$1,000,000,000 more of our goods than we did under the tariff law of 1890. That is the result of the legislation of the Fifty-first Congress.

Ah, but they say what we want is "free raw material." Why, we never had anything but raw material in the good old Democratic days. I don't know how you feel about it, but for me and mine there is no place like home. Protective tariffs keep us out of the foreign market. Now the tariff law has been in operation eighteen months, and in the last twelve months we have sent more American products abroad than we have sent abroad in any twelve months since the beginning of the federal government.

A wholesale merchant in the city of Cincinnati told me last spring, as illustrating the misunderstanding about this new tariff law, that a retail merchant came to his store nine days before the law went into operation, and bought up every sewing needle in the city. He was a Democrat, and he was anxious to know why he had bought a stock that would last him for fourteen years in his retail business. He asked the wholesale merchant what he had done in anticipation of the increased tariff under the new law upon sewing needles. "Why," said the wholesale merchant, "I went to the free list and took the tariff off." That was true. We found that it did not make sewing needles in the United States. We found that they could not make them, after a trial—it was not profitable to make them—and so